

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A rotating electrical machine that has a rotor with a body made of magnetic materials, a stator surrounding the rotor; the stator has at least one armature coil, and the rotor has closed notches in the body and devices to selectively establish closed magnetic circuits passing around the armature coil of the stator; these devices include:
 - permanent excitation magnets able to generate magnetic fluxes;
 - excitation coils housed in the notches of the rotor to define coiled poles; said coils are able to be excited and generate magnetic flux components to counter the fluxes generated by at least some of the magnets to create defluxing;
 - wherein the number Na of magnets and the number Nb of excitation coils and the arrangement of the coils and magnets in relation to each other form a plurality (Nme) of distinct identical elementary patterns (me), wherein each elementary pattern is defined as a set of magnets and coils associated with a specific order and distributed over all or part of a contour of the rotor and wherein the plurality of identical elementary patterns are used to control the basic power of the rotating electric machine,
wherein Na is equal to or greater than 1, Nb is equal to or greater than 1, Nme is equal to or greater than 1, and the pair Na, Nb is different than 1.1at least one distinct elementary pattern is repeated a number Nme of times, and
wherein [[the]] each elementary pattern (me) comprises at least one reluctance pole.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Currently Amended) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the magnets Na of the identical [[same]] elementary patterns are arranged to generate a radial magnetic flux.
4. (Currently Amended) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 3, wherein the magnets in the identical [[same]] elementary patterns have the same polarity.

5. (Currently Amended) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the coil poles in the identical [[same]] elementary patterns have the same polarity.
- 6.– 7. (Canceled)
8. (Currently Amended) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein [[the]] each elementary pattern comprises at least one coil pole and a consecutive magnet separated by at least one reluctance pole.
9. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the winding strands of a coil belonging to an elementary pattern are held in two adjacent notches placed between two consecutive magnets.
10. (Currently Amended) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1 wherein several of the identical elementary patterns are associated with each other.
11. (Canceled)
12. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 10, wherein there is, between at least two consecutive elementary patterns, a succession of at least one pair of North-South or South-North poles created by at least one magnet.
13. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 12, wherein the at least one magnet inserted between the at least two consecutive elementary patterns has a different polarity from at least one magnet belonging to at least one elementary pattern.
14. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the Nb coils are not all excited simultaneously.
15. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the intensity of modulation (I_{mod}) is in an interval between $-I_b$ and $+I_b$, where I_b is the maximum intensity of the magnetic flux supplied by the Nb coils.
16. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein there is a residual magnetic flux (F_r) coming from the magnets which is not subject to the influence of the defluxing magnetic flux (F_d) produced by the excitation coils.

17. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the electrical machine consists of an automobile alternator.
18. (Previously Presented) The rotating electrical machine according to claim 1, wherein the electrical machine consists of an automobile alternator-starter.
19. (Currently Amended) A rotating electrical machine comprising a rotor with a body made of magnetic materials, a stator surrounding the rotor; the stator has at least one armature coil, and the rotor has closed notches in the body and devices to selectively establish closed magnetic circuits passing around the armature coil of the stator; wherein the rotating electrical machine comprises:
 - permanent excitation magnets able to generate magnetic fluxes;
 - excitation coils housed in the notches of the rotor to define coiled poles; said coils are able to be excited and generate magnetic flux components to counter the fluxes generated by at least some of the magnets to create defluxing;wherein the number Na of magnets and the number Nb of excitation coils and the arrangement of the coils and magnets in relation to each other form a plurality (Nme) of distinct-identical elementary patterns (me),
wherein each elementary pattern is defined as a set of magnets and coils associated with a specific order and distributed over all or part of a contour of the rotor and wherein the plurality of identical elementary patterns are used to control the basic power of the rotating electric machine,
wherein Na is equal to or greater than 1, Nb is equal to or greater than 1, Nme is equal to or greater than 1, and the pair Na , Nb is different than 1.1 at least one distinct elementary pattern is repeated a number Nme of times, and
wherein [[the]] each elementary pattern comprises at least two consecutive magnets separated by at least one reluctance pole.
20. (Currently Amended) A rotating electrical machine comprising a rotor with a body made of magnetic materials, a stator surrounding the rotor; the stator has at least one armature coil, and the rotor has closed notches in the body and devices to selectively establish closed magnetic circuits passing around the armature coil of the stator; wherein the rotating electrical machine comprises:

permanent excitation magnets able to generate magnetic fluxes; excitation coils housed in the notches of the rotor to define coiled poles; said coils are able to be excited and generate magnetic flux components to counter the fluxes generated by at least some of the magnets to create defluxing; wherein the number N_a of magnets and the number N_b of excitation coils and the arrangement of the coils and magnets in relation to each other form a plurality of identical distinct elementary patterns (me),
wherein each elementary pattern is defined as a set of magnets and coils associated with a specific order and distributed over all or part of a contour of the rotor and wherein the plurality of identical elementary patterns are used to control the basic power of the rotating electric machine,
wherein N_a is equal to or greater than 1, N_b is equal to or greater than 1, N_{me} is equal to or greater than 1, and the pair N_a , N_b is different than 1.1 at least one distinct elementary pattern is repeated a number N_{me} of times, and
wherein [[the]] each elementary pattern comprises at least two consecutive coil poles separated by at least one reluctance pole.

21. (Currently Amended) A rotating electrical machine comprising a rotor with a body made of magnetic materials, a stator surrounding the rotor; the stator has at least one armature coil, and the rotor has closed notches in the body and devices to selectively establish closed magnetic circuits passing around the armature coil of the stator; wherein the rotating electrical machine comprises:

permanent excitation magnets able to generate magnetic fluxes; excitation coils housed in the notches of the rotor to define coiled poles; said coils are able to be excited and generate magnetic flux components to counter the fluxes generated by at least some of the magnets to create defluxing; wherein the number N_a of magnets and the number N_b of excitation coils and the arrangement of the coils and magnets in relation to each other form a plurality (N_{me}) of distinct identical elementary patterns (me),
wherein each elementary pattern is defined as a set of magnets and coils associated with a specific order and distributed over all or part of a contour of the rotor and

wherein the plurality of identical elementary patterns are used to control the basic power of the rotating electric machine,

wherein Na is equal to or greater than 1, Nb is equal to or greater than 1, Nme is equal to or greater than 1, and the pair Na, Nb is different than 1.1at least one distinct elementary pattern is repeated a number Nme of times, and

wherein [[the]] each elementary pattern comprises at least one coil pole and a consecutive magnet separated by at least one reluctance pole.